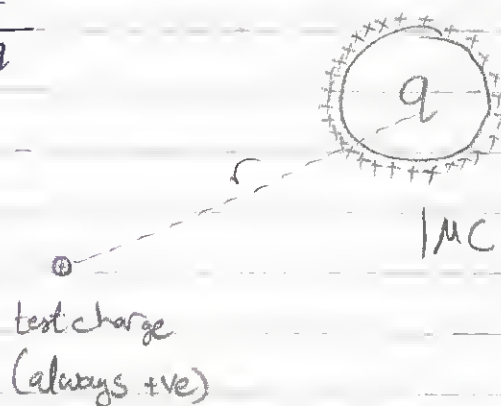


## Electric fields

Electric field intensity  $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$   
unit: N/C



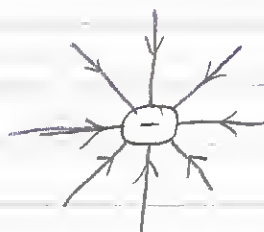
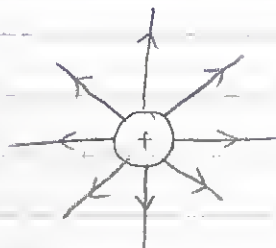
### Field of a point charge

$$F = k \frac{|q||q_0|}{r^2} \div q_0$$

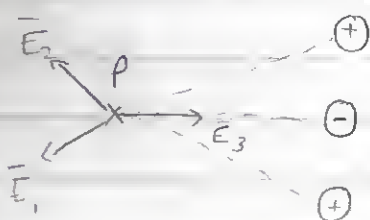
$$\frac{F}{q_0} = k \frac{|q|}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\vec{E} = k \frac{|q|}{r^2}}$$

- \* The field of a +ve charge's direction is away from the charge
- \* The field of a -ve charge's direction is towards the charge



For N- point charges



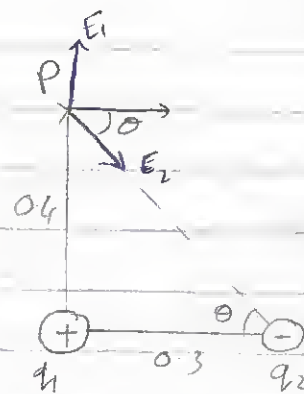
$$\vec{E}_P = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3$$

$q_1 = 7\mu\text{C}, q_2 = -5\mu\text{C}$  Find  $E$  at  $P$

$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$

$E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{7 \times 10^{-6}}{0.4^2} = 3.94 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = 3.94 \times 10^5 \hat{j}$

$E_2 = \frac{kq_2}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.5^2} = 1.8 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$



$E_{2x} = 1.8 \times 10^5 \cos \theta = 1.8 \times 10^5 \times \frac{0.3}{0.5} = 1.08 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = 1.08 \times 10^5 \hat{i}$

$E_{2y} = 1.8 \times 10^5 \sin \theta = 1.8 \times 10^5 \times \frac{-0.4}{0.5} = -1.44 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = -1.44 \times 10^5 \hat{j}$

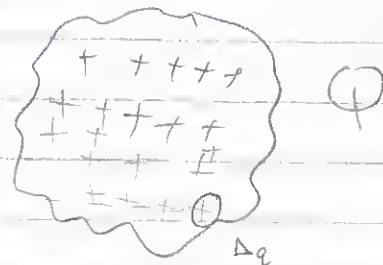
$\vec{E} = 3.94 \times 10^5 \hat{j} + 1.08 \times 10^5 \hat{i} - 1.44 \times 10^5 \hat{j} = 1.08 \times 10^5 \hat{i} + 2.5 \times 10^5 \hat{j} \text{ N/C}$

$|\vec{E}| = \sqrt{(1.08 \times 10^5)^2 + (2.5 \times 10^5)^2} = 2.72 \times 10^5 \text{ N/C}, \theta = 66^\circ$

## field of a continuous charge

$\sum \Delta E = k \sum \frac{\Delta q}{r^2}$

$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = k \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$



Linear      Surface      Volume

$dq = \lambda dt = \sigma dt = \rho dt$

$\lambda$  lambda } density  
 $\sigma$  sigma } charge  
 $\rho$  rho

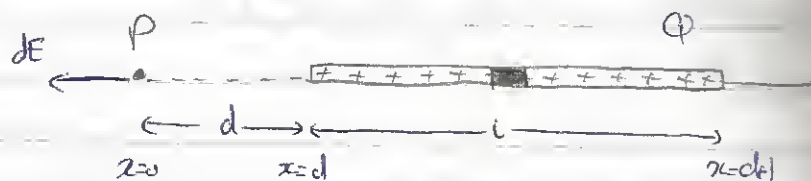
## for uniform charges

$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L} \rightarrow \text{C/m}$

$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A} \rightarrow \text{C/m}^2$

$\rho = \frac{Q}{V} \rightarrow \text{C/m}^3$

Example



$$dE = k \frac{\lambda dx}{x^2}$$

$$E = k \lambda \int_d^{L+d} x^{-2} dx \quad , \quad E = k \lambda \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_d^{L+d}$$

$$= -k \lambda \left( -\frac{1}{L+d} - \frac{1}{d} \right) = k \frac{\lambda L}{d(L+d)} \quad , \quad E = k \frac{Q}{d(L+d)}$$